THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— *Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, **Editors and Proprietors.** | **SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 28, 1839.** | **NO. II, OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 992.)**

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to

Attention!---Salisbury Guards.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade in the Town of Salisbury on the 4th of July next, equipt in the uniform of the Company, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with seven round of cartridge.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.

Salisbury, June 21, 1839. 2t

Valuable Land and Mills.

THE Subscribers wishing to sell the above real Estate, take this method of informing the Public that they now offer for sale that valuable tract of land; containing 330 acres, lying in the County of Davidson on the Yadkin River, and on the main road leading from Lexington to Fulton and Mocksville. On the premises is a

SAW AND GRIST MILL;

Also, a Distillery calculated to do an extensive business, with three large Stills and vessels newly fitted up. The land is well suited for raising grain, and is situated in the midst of a grain growing neighborhood.

The purchaser can have possession this Fall.—Any person wishing to view the premises or contract for the same will please call on the Subscribers living near the premises.

REBECCA CRUMP,
THOMAS CRUMP.

Davidson County, N. C., June 21, 1839. 1:10t

THOMAS SANDFORD,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to—
Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, John Huske & Son, Yarbrough & Ray, C. T. Haigh, E. W. Wilkings, C. J. Orrell, Joseph Baker, Curtis & Mygrover, } *Fayetteville.*

June 21, 1839. 3m

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan county on the 15th instant, a negro man who calls himself TOM, about 50 years of age. He says the sight of his left eye is injured, that he belongs to *George Cooper*, of Fairfield district S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN H. HARDIE, *Sh'ff.*

Brick Masonry.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

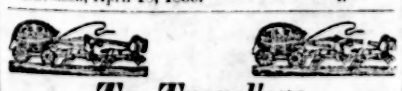
will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf



To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pitsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

June 7, 1839. tf

Goelicke's Sanative.

THE Subscriber having received an Agency to sell the above Medicine, and also, the Medicine, now offers it for sale at the stated prices.

JOSEPH HAINES.

Fulton, March 28, 1839. tf

Moffat's Pills and Bitters

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

Warrants for sale here.

Miscellaneous.

A CAPITAL JUDGE OF HORSE-FLESH.

AN ANECDOTE.

When I was a young man—that is to say younger than I am now, though I don't want to pass for an old one yet—I often thought myself wide awake, when I was really napping. Above all things, I imagined that I had a very pretty knowledge of horse-flesh. Not that I was then much of a rider, but, when I got a horse, I regularly studied the animal. Business kept me rather close at the desk, and it was only on a Sunday I could take a ride.—I wanted confidence at first, and the difficulty was in getting astride at the livery stables, just when nobody happened to be looking; as I took many an excursion before I could systematically recollect which side of the horse I ought to mount. Often would I converse on the state of the roads and the weather with the groom at the yard, not liking to confess my ignorance, till he would ask me again and again if I was ready. Then gradually approaching the head of the animal, I watched which side the fellow inclined to, for fear I should make a mistake and get laughed at. Once I purposely left my whip in the stable and sending the man for it, made a desperate spring at the saddle, contriving to precipitate myself over the beast's shoulder into a green puddle before he returned. Well, this is nothing to do with my story. It is little use to tell you of all the tumbles I had. In time I became a better horseman—was seldom on the wrong side of the road, and could put my hand in my pocket to pay a turnpike without my steed running away with me and bolting the toll. When I was taken into partnership in Holburn—you know the old shop, gentlemen—I married Mrs. Higgins, my present wife that is; so I thought, as I lived at Pentonville, it might be as well to buy a nag; and now, remember, I imagined myself a pretty good judge. I certainly was not a novice, having ridden some fifty or sixty steeds in my time, not keeping exactly to the same livery stable, for I often found the grooms rather impertinent, and fancied they might be inclined to play me some trick by giving me a vicious animal. Well, as I was saying, I made up my mind to keep a nag, and, of course, it was well to have a nice quiet beast; so I advertised,—"Wanted, a horse for an elderly gentleman," though I was barely five-and-twenty; but then, though remarkably fond of riding, I was not going to put myself on a skittish young thing only fit for a jockey. I had many answers to my advertisement, as you may suppose. Such an assortment as I had to choose from! I was rather abashed when some of the knowing coves asked me if I wanted the horse for myself; but I swore it was for my grand-father. Then such a character every animal had—one would have thought there was a particular breed of mares kept for stalling old gentlemen's horses. The celebrated cross-breed between a "lamb and an arm-chair," for gentleness and comfort, was nothing to these invaluable cobs. Actually fatigued with the great variety that was each day offered to my choice, I at length pitched upon a bay gelding with two white legs and a spot of the same complexion right between its eyes. This horse was a most tractable creature; at least, so said the dealer I bought it from; he was sure my grand-father would be delighted with it. "My eyes! sir," said he, "if the old gentleman vont tip you summut uncome ansome for gitting him such a prad! He can go any pace at all, if you vant him; but if you are for a quiet ride, you can hardly get him to put vun foot afore the tother. He'll open any gate in the lanes that's not doubled locked; and as to mounting easy, why the old nobleman, what owned him last, used to have him brought up to his bed-room and ride him down stairs." Of course, I did not believe all the man's story, because it is pretty well understood that when you buy a horse you get a few lies into the bargain; but I was very well pleased with my purchase, and rode him to Pentonville. I suppose the creature thought it was for a quiet "pace" that morning; in truth, it wasn't much more than a walk I got him to, and I was suddenly struck with the idea that he was rather old. The only vivacity the animal showed was in shying at any thing that happened to startle it.—Then, after making two or three flounders, it would come to a dead halt.

At last we arrived at Battle-bridge. Some thirty years ago, in that interesting locality, there was a murmuring stream, which rippled over a bed of murdered kittens and deceased cats and dogs, rather curiously interspersed with broken crockery. Well, here my steed came to a stand; pass he would not; and when I belabored with my stick, he commenced a retrograde movement which, had I continued my exercise over his shoulder, would certainly have taken me back to Holborn.

In the midst of my difficulty, a good-natured old Irishman, who kept an apple stall by the road-side, came to my assistance. "And your honor's got a bad baste of it," said he, pulling off his coat as if he was going to fight; "I jist do that, your honor, to save me jacket from being tore, for it's ugly large teeth the baste has." With this remark, he got hold of the bridle, and commenced pulling with all his might. His precaution in taking off his coat showed extraordinary foresight, so far as the preservation of his ragged garment was concerned, but a terrible bite the brute gave him!—"Aisy, now; arn't you a big blackguard to be making your teeth meet in my flesh? Is it banes you take me to be?—for you couldn't graze, you old divil, you couldn't. Your long tooth wouldn't let you." Paddy was right enough; the jockey had done me. But I must make short of a long story. The apple-stall proprietor and I got the beast past the water, he by pulling and I by thrashing. I gave the poor fellow half a crown, and he assured me that he'd be proud and delighted to be bit that same way, any day I was passing, for the likes.—Wouldn't it be a bite for his children, six motherless orphans, and a sup for himself to my honor's good health. Mr. Higgins gave an imitation of the Patlander with great accuracy, throwing into it a slight dash of the Yorkshire dialect; an ingenious contrivance, supposed by some ninnies to give much force to the delineation of a true Irishman. The company having charged their glasses, the landlord taking equal care to perform that operation in another sense, the equestrian continued:—I got home to Mrs. H. late that evening, for I had dined in town, and, as you gentlemen are aware, lost much time on the road. My only regret afterwards was, that I had not delayed my return till after night-fall for my wife unfortunately got sight of the bestrode. I never spent such an uncomfortable evening in my life. "And is this the horse you were to get a gig for, to drive me out on Sundays! Very well, Mr. H.; you've saved your money one way, in buying that old thing; and now you may save it in another, for no gig do I want, to go about with a horse showing those awkward long teeth, and that great patch of white on the forehead, like a bald-faced cow—and those ugly ragged hoofs! I'm quite ashamed to see you ride it, let alone being drawn all over the country by such a brute." Mrs. Higgins said this and much more, for she too considered herself a judge of horse-flesh, as her papa owned his own estate in Hertfordshire, and she had a pony of her own before she could recollect. I was quite put out, and for the first time since the carriage we quarrelled. The boy after [illegible] down my precious bargain, laid the cloth for supper; but I had lost my appetite. I said the roasted potatoes were burnt to a cinder; Mrs. H. declared, that if any thing, they were not done enough; I swore the butter was salt, and she insinuated that I was *fresh*, or I should not have been so taken in by a horse-dealer. Then came on some very pertinent remarks about not being able to drive out like other people, and about some friend of her acquaintance who had been foolish enough to marry a man who could not keep his wife out of the dirt of the roads. There is no use, gentlemen, in dwelling on a matrimonial squabble, it makes any *dwelling* disagreeable. I went to bed sick of my horse, my wife, my very existence. The first news I had next morning was that I had been rid of one of these incumbrances:—not my wife, for she was slumbering by my side; not my existence, gentlemen, as I need not inform; but of my horse. The boy swore that he had secured the stable, and whether the beast had the knack of undoing fastenings, as the jockey informed me, I know not; but from saddle, and bridle, and horse-cloth going with him, I supposed he was stolen—Mrs. H. said, in mistake for my neighbor's steed, which she declared was "*really a decent one.*" I said nothing to save words: but determined after breakfast to find out the scoundrel who had sold me the animal, and abuse him while the merits of the purchase were fresh in my memory. Of course, he was not to be heard of; perhaps he had mounted the old horse and the two rips had gone off together. Let that be as it might, I was thirty pounds out of my pocket, and still in want of an elderly gentleman's cob.

Mrs. H. insisted, as I was such a bad jockey that she *must* see my next choice before the bargain was struck; and in the course of a week, having again advertised, for I would not trust those rascally stable-keepers, I was visited upon by a steady-looking elderly man, who assured me he had just the [illegible] bay gelding, price thirty-five pounds; it was my highest figure.

The next morning Mrs. H. came to town by the stage, and I took her to see the animal. She looked very knowingly at it. "Open the mouth," said Mrs. H. "Ah! there are the marks what *my* pa used to show me in my pony when I lived at the farm—the horse is young." "Yes, ma'am," said the old gentleman, "I'm a farmer myself, and I like to see a lady know something of horse-flesh." "Hertfordshire?" asked my wife. "Next county to it," replied the respectable agriculturist. I, the while, was looking at the horse, and had every reason, as I thought, to be satisfied. The coat was as smooth as velvet, gentlemen, and a beautiful bay color; the hoofs were black and shining, and not a white spot about him; the teeth, unlike those which had been met in poor Pat's arm, were short, and bearing, as Mrs. H. declared, the right marks. The bargain was struck—my wife returned to Pentonville per stage; and I, that evening, bought another saddle and bridle wherewith to ride home my new purchase. Gentlemen, but that you all know I am *now* a capital judge of horse-flesh, and that I don't mind a laugh at my youthful inexperience, I should not venture to tell the rest of my story. As I rode along, I thought it a very strange coincidence that the paces of my *present* horse should be exactly like those of the *last*. The animal had the same habit of starting, jumping, rather than running, a few yards, and then halting.—What the devil is the matter? said I to myself; is it my manner of riding that won't let the horse go on—fretting after this fashion, I neared Battle-bridge—there sat the Irishman at his stall. We had continued our acquaintance, and he knew the loss I had sustained in his old antagonist. This new beast was now tossing up its head, snorting and showing its teeth, though not the terrible grinders my other Bucephalus exhibited, still looking full of bite, and pass the stream he would not.—The man stood aghast and no wonder. Though not naturally superstitious, even I was beginning to think that every animal I rode was bewitched.—"Have you bought him you, honor?" "Yes, Pat," said I, "and be hanged to him."

"Shall I lay hold of his head and drag him past the water, as I did the *last* you'd the luck to git?—and sure this must be brother to that same, and it's a nat'ral dread they have of Battle-bridge."

I assented to Paddy's proposal, and this time, without taking off his coat, he approached the beast. It must have been mad, I do believe, for no sooner did the Irishman get the wretch up to the stream, than I was flung from the saddle, and went to the dogs, cats, and kittens under the bridge, while the brutes teeth fastened on Pat's arm. The poor fellow roared out lustily, but didn't let go his hold on the bridle.

"It's the same horse entirely, sir; I know it by the bite, though they've been filing his teeth and doctoring him. Just look at his head, too, and his legs! they've been staining 'em. Oh! ain't I up to the tricks of thim jockeys?—wasn't I stable boy meself to the biggest rogue in all Ireland?"

I got out of the ditch into which I had been thrown; and the horse, after a good cudgelling, underwent our united investigation. It was plain enough—I had been done—doubly done. I immediately returned to the public house, where the "respectable farmer" put up, accompanied by Pat and a constable. The fellow was "gone into the country." I sold my five-and-thirty pounds purchase for nine. Mrs. H. has never since boasted of her judgment in horse-flesh; and many's the time, as I've stopped on the top of a stage coach, near Pat's stall, has he asked me when I was going to buy another horse, and whether it wouldn't be as well, if I was for getting a proper baste, to make *quite* sure that the "ould un" was dead.

There, gentlemen, open confession is good for the soul. I dont pretend to be wiser than my neighbors, and I should like to see a jockey do me *now!*—and with these sagacious remarks ended Mr. Higgins' narrative.

A short time since, the door of a country inn was darkened by a well-dressed man, of modest and unassuming mien, who requested food for his horse, and the extra services of a hostler, inasmuch as the beast had been hardly driven. The stranger had much the appearance of an intelligent farmer of moderate means, who, though liberal perhaps was never profuse. After attending to the welfare of his horse, he entered the bar-room.

"You may give me," said he to the landlord, 'something to eat, but merely a cold bite. My business is very urgent, so any thing will serve my turn for the present."

Scarcely a moment had elapsed after his order was issued, ere the jingling of a small bell summoned him to the dining room; which in ordinary places, would have been termed no more than a bed room. The fare placed before him, although a cold bite, as he had ordered, in the strict sense of the term, was yet meager in the extreme. The remains of a cold dish of potatoes and boiled pork, and a glass of water, were all that had been appropriated to his use.

Swallowing a few hasty morsels, he again presented himself before the bar and demanded his bill.

'Half a dollar for your dinner,' said Boniface.

'Half a dollar! I seldom dispute a tavern bill, sir, but for such as I have had, the charge is an imposition.'

'A meal is a meal,' said the landlord, and that is our regular charge.'

'It is a small sum to quarrel about,' observed the traveller, 'but I prefer to be pilfered in a manly manner.'

'A meal is a meal,' again returned the landlord in a surly manner; 'we always charge that, whether a man eat more or less, good or bad.'

Perceiving altercation to be useless, the stranger paid the bill, called for his horse and rode away with the muttered exclamation that he would sometime have an adequate revenge.

His destination was about fifteen miles distant. After transacting his business, he was about starting the next day on his return. He had mentioned the circumstance to a friend, and that person answered that the tavern was notorious for its extravagant charges, but that he could find him a man who could put the landlord's maxim, 'a meal is a meal,' to a thorough test. Accordingly, before setting out, our traveller was introduced to his companion, who had ascertained in order to do justice to the entertainment of his employer. He was to be paid the expenses of his dinner and journey. The adventurer was a burley, good humored fellow, something of a wag, and extremely shrewd. He was with all a most incorrigible glutton. Eating and telling large stories were his employments. He was fortunately an entire stranger to the inn-keeper.

'Landlord,' said the traveller, I owe this man, Mr. John Jones, a dinner, which I lost by a foolish bet. Furnish him one, and I will pay for it.'

'What will you have?' asked the landlord of Mr. Jones.

'A roast turkey, sir.'

The landlord stared, but issued his orders to the occupants of the kitchen. They required some little time to comply with the orders. The landland and Jones soon made themselves old acquaintances.'

'Rather a red face that of yours landlord,' said Jones. I haven't seen any thing that looked like spring before; fine blossoms, sir."

'You are rather a crooked character, Mr. Jones.'

'Rather, sir;' 'but not quite so crooked as a tree I once knew. It was the tallest butternut I ever saw. Standing close to it one day in a thunder storm, I saw a squirrel on one of the topmost branches. The lightning struck the same branch about three above him—the squirrel started—the lightning had to follow the grain, and the squirrel went straight down. So confounded crooked was that tree sir, that the squirrel, by my watch, got to the bottom precisely three minutes before the lightning.'

'That's a lie,' exclaimed the landlord.'

A lie! true, sir, true as any story ever was. I afterwards saw that tree cut down and made into rails for a hog pasture. The hogs would crawl through twenty times a day, and so thunderin' crooked were them rails that every time the hogs got out they found themselves in the pasture again!'

Before Jones had time to relate another story, the bell rang for dinner. The turkey was there, flanked on one side by a huge dish of potatoes, and on the other by condiments of various kinds.

'I will thank you, said Mr. Jones to the damsel in waiting, 'to cook me a few slices of beef, I am afraid I shall not be able to make out a dinner on this.'

The girl withdrew in amazement, while Jones made a most vigorous attack upon the fowl, which rapidly disappeared before his advances. Wings, legs, and body were soon transformed into a skeleton, and heaped into a large pile beside his plate. The vegetables too, had sensibly diminished, and he had just laid his hands on an apple pie of uncommon dimensions, when the girl made her appearance with the beef.

'Thank you,' said Jones, 'have the goodness now to cook me some pork steaks, rather rare, and bring me a plate of pickles. I have a very strong appetite.'

The girl disappeared, and Jones fell to again, but with less alacrity than before. He managed, however, to devour the beef just as the girl came in with the pork, the pickles having in the mean time been eaten.

'Now, Miss, I'll trouble you for some fresh fish. Have you any?'

While the girl had gone to enquire for this, the landlord, who had been apprized of the sad havoc which had been made among his viands, entered the room. At this juncture of affairs, the girl came back with the intelligence that they had nothing but pickled salmon.

'Give me half a dozen pounds of that then.'

Jones had already stuffed himself to repletion, and to have saved his life, could scarcely have swallowed another morsel. The landlord having heard the last order thought best to fill up as cheap as possible.

'Won't you have some cider, Mr. Jones?'

'No sir, no I thank you. I always makes it a rule in eating, never to drink anything until I get jist about half through.'

'Good God, sir, you'll eat us out of house and home. Quit now, and you are welcome to what you have eaten.'

"Well, a meal is a meal! but I presume I can obtain more at the next tavern. Tell 'em they need not cook the salmon. I'll take you at your offer.'

It is almost needless to mention that the landlord soon come to a knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the case, and that afterwards he was particularly careful in selecting objects upon whom to exercise his shaving propensities.

THE GRAVE-YARD.

What singular feelings rush upon us, when engaged in a silent, serious contemplation of that home of the dead—the grave-yard. The subject, solemn in itself—the thoughts connected with it, more solemn still. A feeling of horror and superstitious dread comes over us; we fear we know not what; the memory of the past is brought before us; we seem to hold communion with the spirits of the departed. The warrior, the hero, the statesman, the politician, seem to rise in all their glory before us. We view them through the vista of retrospection. Fame echoes their deeds—we listen, and feel convinced they yet exist; we cast our eyes upon their tomb, and find them living only in our remembrances. It is there, surrounded by solitude, we can give full scope to the imagination, let loose the reins of fancy, think of the past, the present, and the future. We look around us—we behold nought but the marble slab erected to the memory of him whose remains, once animated with life—with buoyant spirits, and through whose veins once meandered the crimson tide—have long ago crumbled, uniting dust with dust.—We hear nought but the murmuring flow of the rivulet—the gentle breathing of a thousand zephyrs. The moon shines sweetly over our heads; the evening star, bright in its everlasting beauty, looks down upon us, from its home of blue. On the waving grass, glitter the dewy globules of the night, seeming, by their brilliancy, to mimic the more resplendant lustre of the fires of heaven. "A sweet and soothing influence breathes around the dwellings of the dead." How lovely is their rest! Beside the tomb of the venerable old man, you see reposing, in its everlasting slumber, the smiling infant which, but lately, formed the mother's joy—the father's pride. The eye, from which sparkled celestial fire, is dim; the lip, from which flowed irresistible eloquence, is closed forever. The thoughts which came fast crowding on the brain of the philosopher, sleeps the sleep of forgetfulness. No conflicting passions agitate him; he is dead alike to annihilation, to glory, and to honors. Thus we are obliged to render to that great and glorious being, who first endowed them, our talents, our capacities, our good and noble, as well as our inferior qualities. Millions, "since first the flight of years began," have, during each successive hour, nay, during each minute, been called upon to surrender them, and as many millions more may, perhaps, have the same summons before the final dissolution of the world. Thus, "as the long train of ages glide away," all that breathe will share the same destiny—the man in the prime of life—the matron of advanced years, and the child of beauty and innocence, will each "take his place in the silent halls of death." The grave-yard has long been my favorite resort—the termination of all my walks, and perhaps the time is not far distant when it will be my final resting place, after my short but tedious pilgrimage.

LONDON EATING HOUSE.—*ANECDOTE.*

While upon the Jeremy Didler subject, it may not be amiss to mention an amusing circumstance which took place in an eating house in town. A poor Frenchman (it was in the winter) entered merely for the purpose of warming himself at the fire; he was in too great distress to think of any indulgence in the good things there smoking in profusion, save such as might be enhaled by his olfactory nerve. While engaged in rubbing his half-starved, bony hands before a good fire, the master of the house came up and said—

"Won't you take something?"

"I tank you, sare," was the reply, "I"—

"What will you take?"

"What you please!"

"We have some very nice roast turkey and sausages; will you like that?

"I tank you, I sall like him vere mooch."

"Sit down here, and I will bring it to you."

The Frenchman was accordingly ushered into a box, and the turkey and dressings placed before him. Of whatever he was asked to partake, he partook. He ate bountifully, and washed it down with some good wine. Poor fellow! he had not known such a meal before for many a long day.—The proprietor thought he had a good customer; his mortification and disappointment were extreme, when, on presenting his bill, the Frenchman said;

"I have no money, sare."

"No money?"

"No."

"Then what the devil did you come into my house, and order such a dinner for?"

"Pardon, you mistake; I come here to warm myself—you come to me and ask me if I will take nothing; I say "tank you;" you say "what will you take?" I respond "What you please;" you bring me de turkey, de sausage, de tart, de pudding, de cheese, and de wine; I no ask you for dem. you ask me will I take, and I can no refuse.

The master of the house, who was something of a humorist, and who was also struck with the Frenchman's gaunt and poverty stricken figure, suffered him to depart. But great was his astonishment at seeing, a short time afterwards, another Frenchman entered, who, upon being asked what he would take, likewise replied, what you please.—"Oh, oh," exclaimed the landlord, "I forgave the other because he was an original; but you, fellow, are a mere copyist, I shall kick you into the street," which he did accordingly. It appeared that the poor premier Frenchman had met

an acquaintance and told him of his adventure at the eating house, the poor starved acquaintance hastened to the spot already feasting in imagination on delicacies innumerable, and little dreaming of the unpleasant *denouncement* which the cruel Fates had in reserve for him.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Committee of ten, to which has been refered the resolution of the Convention, directing them to ascertain and report whether goods have not been imported and sold at the Southern seaports as full a supply and as good assortments, upon as fair terms, and as favorable periods of payments as they can be procured elsewhere—and whether there exists any and what advantages in making purchases from the direct importers in the South, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

The inquiries to be made in the foregoing resolution, are deeply interesting to all the friends of Southern direct trade. If fact will justify affirmative answers to them the success of the enterprize, if persevered in, is unquestionable, unless defeated by the untoward action of the General Government, or a dispensation of providence against which human prudence affords no safeguard. The facts necessary to entirely correct conclusions on these inquiries, are many, and exceedingly complicated, requiring for their collection, consideration and arrangement, more time and opportunities than the present occasion affords; and your Committee being composed of merchants, dealers and planters, from the interior of the State and territory represented in this Convention, labor under many difficulties, in the investigation, in the result of which the Committee, in common with all they represent, have a deep interest, being nothing less than the discoveries of those markets where they can sell their staple for the highest, and buy the goods they consume for the lowest prices. Such time and opportunities as they possessed, have been employed to the best of their ability, and they submit the result to the consideration of the Convention.

The Southern States have at all times been the producers of staples of great richness and value in the commerce of the world, which from their earliest settlement as colonies, gave them a direct trade with foreign nations, of an extent and importance greatly beyond their proportionate population. The growth and increase of this trade kept more than even pace with the increase of population, and enriched them with a prosperity, before unparalleled. Since the Revolution and during the period of free trade, it grew and expanded to an immense extent, as has been developed in the report of the Committee of Twenty one already submitted to the Convention. The settlement of new States, southwest and west, of similar pursuits, institutions and staples have swelled the products of their industry, until they are more than three-fourths of the domestic exports, and constitute to that extent the basis of all the foreign commerce of the United States.

The fiscal action of the General Government in the collection and disbursement of its revenue, has always been unfavorable to Southern commerce, and when the additional burdens of the protective system was thrown upon the industry and trade of the planting States, the disastrous effect were apparent in the deserted cities and ruined prospects which blighted the prosperity and broke the spirits of her people. The direct trade which was her own by every law of commerce and nature, and which should have grown and increased every year, grew less and less until it almost disappeared, being by this unpropitious policy transferred to the Nothern ports, and people. Discouraged by these burdens, our capital sought more propitious locations for its employment, or engaged in other business, our merchants and capitalists removing to the Northern ports, with their funds or withdrawing from commerce and investing in other employments, while others discouraged by their example, were not found to supply their places and attempt the business they had been forced to abandon. The importing merchants of the South became an almost extinct race; and her direct trade, once so great, flourishing and rich, dwindled down to insignificance.

It would seem to be undeniable that if the same state of things by which these disastrous blows were dealt, with such fatal effect, upon our direct trade, continues to exist, that the South cannot recover what is lost under their operation. It becomes therefore an important point to be determined whether any and what changes or modifications of these circumstances have taken place, which will enable the South again to enter into a struggle for her own direct trade with foreign nations, with any reasonable hope or fair prospect of success.

That such changes have for several years been in progress is most certain, slowly, and gradually, but certainly and beneficially. The compromise act has already produced great amelioration, and every biennial reduction is an impulse to enterprize and trade, which has already cost much capital to return, and again filled the old channels with something like its ancient current of business. The Legislature of the Planting States have, with prudent forecast, availed themselves of the opportunity, and by wise legislation, done much to encourage the enterprise and aid individual efforts in the patriotic effort; and it is hoped will yet do much more for this great and vital measure, by lightening the remaining burthens which oppress commercial capital in the heavy taxation on its employment. Lightened of much of that oppressive taxation imposed by the national legislation and animated by the prospect of still further reductions, and a well founded confidence in the fostering care of the State legislatures, the race of importing merchants has revived, and as individual and partnership firms, re-appeared in our cities, and have embarked large capitals with great spirit in the business. It gives the Committee great pleasure to add that they have every reason to believe that their opperations have been conducted with the energy and prudence which deserves and has been crowned with a success as advantageous to them as it is beneficial to the country.

If we consider the general principles, which naturally regulate trade we see no reason why foreign goods used in Southern consumption, could not be bought by our own merchants at the place of their production, and brought direct to our markets as cheaply as they can be taken to the Northern markets by their merchants. A careful comparison of all the elements of cost, could they be clearly ascertained, might enable the Committee to arrive at exact conclusions, but it is impossible for the Committee in the time permitted for inquiry, to attain such certainty in the multitude of circumstances which must be considered, and even were it possible in any given state of things, and at any fixed day, the constant changes of circumstances, the fluctuations of markets, and the thousand occurrences every hour arising to disturb the regularity of trade, the exchanges and the money market, would perhaps the very next day, vary that statement and present another condition of things, and so also if all the foreign goods brought into the country for its consumption, were imported by regular importing merchants, more certainty might be attainable. It happens however so far from this being the case, that immense amounts of foreign goods are often poured into the United States, upon the great points of importation, nnder circumstances of commercial pressure and distress, producing great disturbance, and fluctuation of prices. At such periods, the manufacturers, if pressed for money, instead of at once reducing the price of goods, at their warehouses, (which is considered the last thing to be done,) generally prefer to make sacrifices of their surplus stock at distant points—they sometimes ship to foreign ports and sell by their own agents, on their own account, in which case they can lessen the duties, by making out their own invoices, at lower rates, and also escape the addition, which is put on the merchants by our revenue laws, for the expenses on the invoice, being about five per cent; they sometimes make loans from mercantile houses having branches in other countries, and deposite their surplus goods as security, upon the agreement that they are to be sold for whatever they will bring, to refund the advance, if they are not paid when due. Great quantities of these goods and also of failing merchants are thrown upon the Northern markets, especially New York, and sold at auction, for whatever they will bring—great sacrifices are inevitable, and at such times, purchases may be at prices which would prove ruinous to the regular importing merchant whether Northern or Southern. Such instances should be considered as departures from regular trade, and as exceptions to its general, regular, and steady course—although they occasionally not merely influence, but control business and prices, such transactions are not fair examples for regular business, and whether they are beneficial in the long run to to the trade and prosperity of a place may well be doubted, as the tendency is to disturb commerce and destroy the regular importing merchant.

Before proceeding more into detail, it will be proper to remark, that the Report will be confined, after a few remarks on domestic goods, to those of foreign fabric and importation. The consumption of domestic goods has increased greatly and is still increasing. It is generally estimated by the merchants to extend already to 33 per cent., of the whole consumption. That they can be bought upon better terms where they are manufactured than at the Southern ports, is generally conceded, except where the manufactures have agencies at the Southern ports, and sell at manufacture prices, including freight, insurance, &c.—This, to a limited extent is done, and may and probably will, in the course of time be done to an extent commensurate with the demands of consumption. But if the Southern merchants still goes to the Northern manufacturer and buys and brings the goods back with him for sale, it is not the less a direct trade, and he can buy as cheap, and with the exception of the manufactorer himself, sells as low as any other competitor.

It is manifest that the merchant who buys his goods cheapest, and has fewest burthens and expenses upon his business, ought to be able to sell his goods at the lowest prices. It is fair to presume that what can be done, has been and will be done by our merchants, in fair competition, for the regular trade, with their Northern brothers. Let us see what are the elements which enter into the solution of the problem, which enjoys the greatest advantages in this honorable rivalry.

In carrying out this comparison, it will be most satisfactory to select places which may be considered fair exponents of the two sections of the Union, and the Committee therefore select New York for the North, and Charleston, for the South.—In selecting Charleston the Committee are influenced by the fact that being there now, they are enabled to procure more information, authentic and at first hands, as to it, than of any other Southern importing city; but it is believed that the same general principles and facts, applicable to its trade, may with such modifications as will readily suggest themselves in each case, be applied to the other Southern importing cities respectively.

In the South, the ports are good and safe, and open all the year to ships. In the North, many and considerable obstructions exist during a part of it, from cold and ice. The same may be said of their internal communications, the rivers and canals of the North being frozen, and the Rail Roads obstructed by snows and often for considerable periods of time. In the summer, the Southern ports are not so healthy, and their intercourse with the interior markets, is less in amount and activity. The establishment of Rail Roads, permitting the most rapid travel and perfect safety through the unhealthy district adjacent, has greatly diminished the impediments of the summer trade, especially with Charleston, and will very soon, with other Southern cities, to which similar improvements are extending. New York enjoys great advantages from the perfect system of communication with foreign parts and her customers at home, her commercial connections with Europe and most especially in the greater facilities her Banks give her merchants for credits in Europe, and by discounts at home for long periods and on their customary notes. Were the only question, which city can sell its merchandize cheapest in its own stores, the answer would probably be that New York can generally sell as low or lower than Charleston. But the true question for the Southern country merchants is, can he lay down his goods, at home, cheaper from New York than from Charleston, or any other Southern port? If he buys lower in New York, and the expenses of getting them home make the expense more than he could get them at from the Southern port, his own interest as well as patriotism, will influence him to deal at his own ports. In coming to a correct understanding, of the cost of the goods at the two markets, we must look into the circumstances which create cost, and go to fix the prices of merchandize. All the expenses attending traffic must be charged in the profits and taken out of them, and consequently enhance the cost of its merchandize.* The expenses, in some important respects, are believed to be greater in New York than Charleston—and the following views are illustrative of this opinion: The foreign goods imported into this country are paid for chiefly by Southern produce or bills of exchange, drawn from it. To buy this, the Northern merchant must employ his factor or commission agent, and pay from 1 to 2 per cent commission; the Southern importer is on the spot where the produce is, and buys in person, this produce or bills, saving that commission. In general exchanges on Europe, are lower by 1 to 2 per cent at the South—at present it is not so, but the general experience has been that way; and the present difference in favor of the North may be ascribed in a considerable extent to the great amount of American loans negotiated through New York, creating a larger fund to draw on, a state of things temporary in character. House rents and store rents are believed to be twice or three times as high in New York as they are in Charleston; clerks wages are higher; and the expenses of families and living, considerably greater. Another charge, which it is believed goes considerably to enhance the price of goods, grows out of the manner in which the mercantile business is done in New York. The importer there, as a general rule, does not deal directly with the country merchant. He imports in bales and packages, which he does not break, but sells in bales and packages, quantities too large for country merchants. The business is divided also into almost as many distinct classes of importers, as there are distinct classes of goods. Assortments in quantities to suit the dealer or country merchant, can only be had from another class of merchants, called jobbers. The jobbers, as they want for immediate retail, buy from the importers by the bail or package, and breaking them, sell to the country dealers in quantities to suit their assortments. They are the regular customers of the importers, and if the importers sell to the country merchants, it is usually for cash, or on such rates and terms as will not interfere with the jobbers, who are their chief dependence, and necessary to their business.—These transactions, although they assume many variations in the forms of business, may be illustrated as follows:

The jobber buys of the importer and gives his bankable note payable at six or eight months which can be converted at the banks to meet the importer's engagements—the jobber takes the country merchant's note, payable usually a short time before his note to the importer is due. The importer's profits are seldom as low as 10 per cent, often as high as 25, and may safely be averaged at 17½—the profits of the jobber, are estimated at the same or perhaps a greater per cent, because he has to include the loss which he must submit to, in converting the paper of the country merchant into available funds, amounting to about 4 per cent on southern notes, which occurs in this way: if the note is offered for discount at a New York Bank, that sum is taken off the face of the note for discount, risk, expense of collection and exchange; or if the Southern merchant gives his note payable in New York, the exchange, risk of remittance and agency, will cost as much, and should be added to the cost of his goods. In Charleston from 1 to 2 per cent only is taken off according to the distance the makers live from the city. In Charleston the country merchant deals directly with the importer, who combines in his business all that is done in New York, by both importer and jobber; his profits may be said to average from 20 to 33 per cent, greater than either of them singly, but probably not greater if as great, as both combined. They have two establishments, and probably each his family to support, he only one. But admitting that generally goods may be purchased lower, notwithstanding, in New York, yet there are other items of calculation to be taken into the account.* The country merchant is supposed to make his own selections in person—it will cost him considerably more, and take longer time both for him to go and return, and for his goods to be brought from New York—the interest which occurs on his money while idle—the risks, insurance and cost of shipping to, and landing at Charleston, and commissions on forwarding to him when landed at the several points of stoppage on the way to his home, are no inconsiderable elements of price to enhance the cost of the goods.

In one point of view the Committee believe that New York, possesses an advantage not adverted to above—in a wise policy which burthens her merchants with less state and corporation taxation than some of the Southern States and cities impose.—The committee could not procure exact information as to the particulars—but it is understood generally, that the port expenses, warf fees, landing, &c., are considerably less. The taxes fall upon the sales only, are light and paid by the purchaser in fact. At the South, port expenses are greater, the States impose considerable taxes on stock in trade, while some of the cities aspiring to import trade, strangely discourage it by collecting a tax on every dollar's sale of merchandize made within their corporate limits, a tax both of the State and corporations calculated upon returns required on oath, and which are in their nature inquisitorial and repugnant to the merchant's feelings.

For the want of packets and shipping, much of the import trade of Charleston is made by her own merchants through New York; the goods are brought to New York—unloaded there, and are re-shipped to Charleston; in all such cases, there are increased expenses of commissions, insurance and freight on the voyage, and delay which is still more injurious; the goods therefore cost the importer more than similar goods direct to Charleston, but still are cheaper than he could buy them in New York. Another and important consideration is the credit which can be had in the two places. It has been already shown, that as a general rule, the credits given to the country merchant in New York, will average from six to eight months. In Charleston during the past season, the credits given by the wholesale merchants have gone from six to twelve months, averaging perhaps nine or ten months.—The medium of payments is not less important—payments in New York are by Bank notes at a discount, or Exchange at a premium. In Charleston the Committee are informed, that the Bank notes of most of the Southern States are taken at par, constituting a saving of from 1 to 3 per cent.

After weighing all statements and arguments submitted to the Committee, they have come decidedly to the opinion that foreign goods may be imported into, and sold at the Southern ports as cheaply and upon as good terms as at the North; and perhaps it is not going too far to say, upon better. An extensive inquiry amongst them enables the Committee to say, that such is the opinion generally entertained by the best informed merchants. Acting upon this opinion during the late season, they have made importations upon a scale greater than has been done in twenty years, and as the Committee are informed, at rates that would allow their sale upon terms more favorable than the New-York market has afforded. Many instances were laid before the Committee, illustrating the operations of the direct and circuitous importations on prices, from which the Committee will select a few, coming from sources of the highest respectability, not as conclusive proofs that all the trade has been of a similar character, but as giving some data by which the truth may be approximated. While it is conceded that the business of a single season, nor perhaps the cases cited, are such proofs of the stability of the trade or its general character, as may be considered conclusive, yet, when they come in support of the general principles upon which the Committee have based their opinion, they cannot fail to have weight.

One of the Committee, an experienced merchant, living more than 100 miles in the interior of South Carolina, imported direct the whole of a considerable stock of goods for the last and present year's sales. He visited New-York afterwards, and examined the stocks and market carefully; he states that the same kind of goods were as high, or higher, than his would cost him, all expenses included, at his own store. One article especially was greatly more so, to wit, negro blankets,—his standing him at his store, in $25 the piece, while for the same quality they demanded $33 in New York, a price he could have sold for at home, and have realized 32 per cent. profit.

A firm in the City of Charleston lately imported a large supply of goods direct, and about the same time had an order filled for similar goods in New York, which, they state to the Committee, cost them full 15 per cent. higher than those imported direct. Amongst them was a case of cassimeres, a match case to one imported, the same in every respect, and costing near 30 per cent. higher than the imported case.

Another firm of this city, largely engaged in the wholesale trade, has a partner residing in New York, by whom about one-third of their stock is purchased there, the balance being imported direct. They inform the Committee that the goods purchased in New York have cost them from 15 to 20 per cent. higher than similar goods imported direct.

In regard to the assortments of goods now in the Southern sea ports, the Committee are uninformed, except as to Charleston—in which city the supply has been greater than any had there for thirty years past, containing excellent assortments of foreign goods. Of domestics—the assortments, though better than heretofore, has not, it is understood, been either as varied or good as at the North. The great market of New York must afford more range of selection at all times; but it may be questioned whether it affords a much greater variety of goods suited to the southern market, or of better staple. Most of the importing houses, during the past summer, had partners in Europe, who were well acquainted with the wants and tastes of the Southern people, and made their selections to suit; and, notwithstanding the trade of the City has been far greater than was anticipated, they have still managed to keep their stocks at a respectable rate, and are now understood to have very good assortments. A strong proof, not only that the assortments have suited the demand, but that the rates have been better than could be obtained at the North, exists in the increased business; the sales of this season, notwithstanding the epidemic of the last summer, are computed at 25 per cent. advance on those of the year's preceding. Many intelligent and enterprising dealers from the interior towns, villages and country, who formerly traded to New York, with a full knowledge of all the facts necessary to proper conclusions, have discontinued trading with New York, and made their purchases here; and others, after persisting in going there and purchasing, have returned here, examined the stocks, and regretted they had lost time and money by going. Whilst greater activity has pervaded this market, a comparative stagnation has fallen upon that part of New York which has heretofore participated largely in our trade. One firm, which has a house both in Charleston and New York, sold, on the capital employed the past year, full 75 per cent. more goods in the former than the latter city. These are gratifying evidences that our trade is falling back into its ancient channels, and again returning to fertilize and re-people its ancient home.*

The last branch of the resolution directs the Committee to inquire if any and what advantages exist in making purchases from the direct importer at the South. Many have been pointed out in the preceding pages of this report—others have been more ably and emphatically explained in the report submitted by the Committee of Twenty One. There are some of these which may be adverted to presently—for the moment, however, others not yet mentioned will be remarked upon.

It is certainly good policy in the retail merchant to concentrate his dealings, if he can, at the same market, provided his supplies can be got there on as good terms. It has already been shown that in Charleston the assortments are good, the supply ample, the terms fair, and the credits favorable.—There are parts of the retailer's supplies which he can get no where so well as at the Southern sea ports—West India groceries for instance. By purchasing the other goods necessary for his business at the same market, he simplifies his business, contracts it to a single point nearer to him, and where he can avail himself of more means to meet his payments—all kinds of country produce may be taken by him from his customers, and made as available at the spot where he owes his debt as money itself.

Another advantage results from it. His customers will buy more freely when his goods are fresh. That merchant does the best business whose goods best suit the wants and tastes of his customers, he need buy no more at a time than will meet ready sale—for, being near his market, he can in a very short time get more goods of a given kind if needed—he thus makes a smaller capital do a large business, and runs little risk of sustaining losses by goods growing old on his hands and going out of fashion.

The Committee of Twenty-One have urged with great force a view in relation of this branch of the subject, which cannot be too highly estimated, to wit:—the accumulations which result to the capital of the country, by keeping its own trade and the profits on it at home, increasing the means of the importer for enlarging his importations, and extending his credits and accommodations. The official reports from the Treasury give us some data on which to base a calculation, which may not be without its use. In 1834, '5, '6, 7, 8, five years, the exports to foreign countries of domestic produce, from Charleston, was by Custom House valuation, $58,000,000, throwing off fractions.—To this must be added for what was sent coastwise, perhaps 25 per cent. or $14,500,000, making in all of domestic produce $75,000,000, or an average of $14,500,000, by Custom House valuation. If the moderate rate of 10 per cent. be added, as their value in foreign or northern markets where they are sold, it will make an average annual amount of near $16,000,000, which should have returned to Charleston in the shape of goods and other supplies for the consumption of the country which furnished the exports. If from this amount two-fifths be taken for articles of domestic growth and manufacture, which we have received in exchange, there will remain upwards of $9,000,000 worth of goods consumed through Charleston, the importer's profit on which will not be less than 25 per cent. or two and a half millions annually. If its commerce were to remain stationary, and not increase for ten years to come, and we take this sum as the measure of profit, and admit that only one half of it or one and a quarter millions of dollars would be annually added to the importing capital, without calculating any profits on the addition, twelve and a half millions would in that period be added to the permanent resources of the most important class of our citizens. If the same principles of calculation are extended to the whole Southern country, the benefits grow immense upon the mind, prefiguring a career of prosperity which will add vast power and influence to the South, and give new guarantees for the stability of her institutions. The safety of investments and the certain profits in our trade will offer, when known, inducements to the superabundant capital of other sections and even of Europe itself, to seek a location amongst us in new mercantile firms, in partnerships or agencies of foreign houses or loans to our own merchants. If a part only of these anticipations be realized, advances will probably take place in the wealth, developements of resources, and an invigorating influence be produced on the arts, the industry, enterprize of the country, in all the benefits of which, no class will participate more largely than the country merchants. In the improved condition of their customers, new wants will spring up and a great demand for goods arise, at the same time that better market will be created at home, to buy for them whatever of the staples or produce of the country they may have to sell, and larger and wider ranges of goods will be offered for selection of their assortments, at prices and credits more favorable, as capital and competition increases.

F. H. ELMORE, Chairman.

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* The following statement is made upon information furnished by experienced merchants:

IN NEW-YORK.

Cost of goods, duty off, say		$100,00
Duty paid by Importer,		23,50
		123,50
Profits of Importer, 17½ per cent.		21,61
Sold to Jobber for		145,11
Profits of Jobber at 20 per cent.		29,02
Sold to Southern Merchant for		174,13
Freight to Charleston, expenses, insurance, loss on exchange, &c., at 5 per cent.		8,70
The cost of the goods to Merchants landed in Charleston,		182,83

IN CHARLESTON.

Cost, duty off,		$100,00
Add duty paid by Importer,		23,50
		123,50
Profits, including interest for 6 months, and all charges, at 33 per cent.,		41,17
Sold to Country Merchant for		164,67
Saved to Southern merchant by purchase in Charleston exclusive of expenses of travelling to the North,		18,16
		$182,83

* In one of the best New York commercial papers, the Herald, of the 4th May, inst., since the adjournment of the Convention, is the following paragraph of its commercial report. The confirmation it gives to this statement is perfect, as it estimates the falling off of Southern trade at 75 per cent. The insinuation that it is for want of credit to the Southern Merchants, is undeserved, and will no doubt be duly appreciated by them.

"The Southern trade may now be said to be over for the spring. It has been exceedingly light, probably not more than one-fourth the amount from the same sections during the spring of 1836. This is particularly true of the hardware business, which trade has, however, received a great accession from other quarters, and the aggregate sales in this line will reach, without doubt, 50 per cent. more than last spring. In consequence of the difficulties with the Southern banks, and the continued high rate of exchange, many orders have not been expected from that quarter; goods are therefore scarce, a fact which leads us to anticipate a large fall trade from all quarters. Southern merchants are beginning to discover that prompt payments are, on the whole, the best policy. The question is now no longer with our merchants, is a man rich? but, is he prompt?"

DR. R. C. IRWIN,

HAVING located himself at Wmns Grnson's, Esq., respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of the Profession, to the citizens of the vicinity and County. He may at all times be found at Mr. Grnson's, (six miles west of Salisbury,) except when absent on Professional duties.

Rowan co., June 28, 1839. 3t

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 29th of April, an indented apprentice by the name of

ALEXANDER FREEZE.

Said boy is about 5 feet 1½ inch high; and is about 17 years of age. The above reward with no thanks will be given for his apprehension and delivery. All persons are hereby forewarned not to harbor or employ him, as will enforce the law against any so offending.

JACOB LINGLE

Rowan, June 28, 1839.

Mons. Roueche,

HAVING received a new supply of GROCERIES takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public, that they can now get bargains indeed for cash. He has all kinds of family provisions, such as—

Sugar and Coffee,	Soap and Candles,
Oranges,	Cod Fish,
Lemons,	Herring,
Raisins,	Mackerel,
Almonds,	Sardines,
Sweet Crackers,	Anchesians,
Sugar & Coffee,	Lime Juice,
Newark Cider,	Lemon Syrup,
Albany Ale,	and Wines and Liquors

of the *best qualities, and of the latest importation.*

Salisbury, June 28, 1839. tf

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—Containing 888 acres, lying on the last mile branch.
" 2—Containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—Containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick Creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—Containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 6—Containing 697, lying on Lick Creek.
" 7—Containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 8—Containing 600, lying on Lick Creek.
" 9—Containing 601, lying on Lick Creek.
" 10—Containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick Creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—Containing 1,953, lying on Lick Creek.
" 12—Containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob Creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

CROSS & BOGER,

HAVE just received and for sale,
2 hhds. good Sugar,
10 doz. Grass Scythes,
2 doz. finished Rifle Barrels,
3,000 lb. Spun Cotton, Salem Factory.
Het-Anker Bolting Cloths and Screen-wire.

Salisbury, April 18, 44. tf

Negroes Wanted.

FAIR cash prices will be given for Negroes. Apply at Major Wm. D. Crawford's Hotel, Salisbury, N. C.

May 17, 1839. tf

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1839.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received several communications lately from friends in the Eleventh District, which we must decline. We never do, and cannot under any ordinary circumstances admit into our columns communications containing reflections of a personal nature. It is sufficiently disagreeable to be forced into personalities in our own District. The Eleventh District has two papers of opposite politics affording to either side ample means of publicity, this being the case we feel no inclination nor should we be justified in taking any part in the contest. One of the communications is without a responsible name, this could not be admitted any-how.

THE CAUCUS ADDRESS.

This wonderful production has at last made its appearance. From the exertion and preparation which preceded and brought it forth, we expected to see at least a plausible showing of their case; but it has turned out such a labored nothing, that we were a little surprised at its weakness, even emanating from the source it did. We intended to make a short "review" of it, but there is so meagre a display of any thing but slang, and mere assertion in its contents, that we should be well content to leave it without comment to a retired and natural death, if we had not been honored by a notice which requires a like return.—The *Caucus holders* have committed their usual blunder in calculating rather largely on the credulity and ignorance of honest men, who have the presumption, generally, to think and act for themselves, without much regard to the dictating orders of such as they are.

These self-elected directors of the District and its affairs, have not been contented with issuing their appointment of Dr. Henderson, to Congress, and attacking Mr. Fisher, but they must step out of their way and indirectly assail us with unwarranted and unprovoked mendacity. We will here take the occasion to say a word in regard to our course. For reasons which any man of common sense might understand and appreciate, we have heretofore refrained from taking any violent part in this election: it is known to the issuers of this "address" that one of the Editors of this paper—who has recently resumed his duties—is nearly related to one of the Candidates, and as the Editor of the Watchman had a like reason to restrain an interference in the contest (he being nearly allied to the other Candidate,) we had thought it well that both papers should refrain from a participation, especially as any interference of ours was unnecessary and uncalled for. These considerations had determined us to avoid all personalities;—reasons, sufficiently plain to most men, and only incomprehensible to such as the hireling publisher of the Ashboro' paper, whose low abuse and falsehood we did not regard,—it is as contemptible as himself; but since we are attacked over the signature of more respectable names we shall exercise no further forbearance in exposing the game they are trying to play off. In our dealings with the address of the *caucus-holders* and altogether in any issue hereafter with them, we shall not be guilty of the harshness of telling them that they *lie*, but will go on and with the utmost respect *prove* that they do so.

The "Address" opens with an assertion of their ignorance of Mr. Fisher's "opinions on some of the most important political measures of the day." Now what will this be considered, when it is known that Mr. Fisher, in public speeches in different parts of the District and in his private conversations, openly proclaimed his sentiments, as expressed in his Address lately issued? This they do not pretend to deny, and further, when it is known that one of the prominent signers of this "Address" previously professed his satisfaction of Mr. Fisher's sentiments, after a conversation with him:—these are facts, and yet a few days afterwards the *Caucus* was held, and it is proclaimed that Mr. Fisher had not expressed himself. How do these things look together?

Well, after a bold flight to the "Polar Star" the "Address" comes down and declares Dr. Henderson to be the man they have appointed;—next they go to the subject of the Currency, and handle it in a most exemplary manner for some time—then touching on the Administration,—on both these two points Mr. Fisher had expressed himself quite as decidedly as they do, so that if their expressions are intended as reasons for opposing him, their labor falls to the ground. After a superlative flourish in the way of warning, they go on to ask what claims Mr. Fisher has upon the suffrages of the District: this is an inquiry one might suppose they would not have urged strenuously, considering who it is that they have appointed to claim them; and his *claims*. In the winding up, they go again over their previous assertions of Mr. Fisher's opinions being concealed, because he had not on offering, issued a circular; and then follows their covert attack on this paper, calling it under the control of Mr. Fisher. Such wilful and deliberate falsehood is degrading to the propagators,—or perhaps we do them wrong in one way, they may not be able to understand how an independent course can be pursued. We must request of them to judge us next time by some other than their own standards;—we are accustomed to think and act for ourselves—and hereby inform them that such a thing can be, although they may not of their own experience know it. This paper is under the control of its Editors, and no man nor set of men besides; and these *Caucus-holders* may find that the Editors are quite able to return them "measure for measure" even to the running over.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—We have received a "Catalogue of the Officers and Students" in this Institution, from which we learn that the number of Students is 247, viz: from Virginia 161; Alabama 23; South Carolina 22; Louisiana 10;—Mississippi 7; Georgia 7; North Carolina 3;—Tennessee 2; Pennsylvania 3; Kentucky 3; Maryland 1; Ohio 1; District of Columbia 2; Florida 2.

Communications.

MESSRS EDITORS: The Editor of the Watchman in his last paper undertakes to review Mr. Fisher's Address, and what is more actually professes to do so in a "spirit of perfect fairness;"—but it will soon be seen that this is a very shallow *pretence*.

He begins by asserting that Mr. Fisher said at Lexington,—"that between Van Buren and Clay he had no choice." The Editor of the Watchman was not there, and, of course, speaks from report, or from fancy;—in either case, Mr. Fisher has declared the assertion to be untrue,—that he made use of no such expression. He did say, like the most of those who were listening to him, he never had voted for either Van Buren or Clay, and should he ever be under the necessity of choosing between them, it would be a choice of evils, or a bitter pill at best. At Mocksville, Mr. Fisher's remarks were, in substance, preaisely what stand printed in his Address.

But how is this? The Editor of the Watchman for some weeks has been groaning out for Mr. Fisher's publication; holding out the idea that speeches were not the thing,—that there was nothing like a Circular. Now, when the Circular comes, behold he is for going back, and commenting on the speeches. He even said, that Mr. Fisher was losing ground by not coming out with a Circular. Now, if he really had thought that Mr. Fisher was loosing ground by not publishing a Circular, he would have been the last man to wish to see the Circular come out. He has been trying every scheme to injure Mr. Fisher, and he hardly would have advised him to come out when his not coming out was injuring him. I merely state this to show the inconsistency of the man.

But he wished Mr. Fisher to come out, and now when the Address is out, he is not satisfied, but goes back to perverting and misrepresenting his speeches.

But let us now come to the Sub-Treasury. Among other remarks of Mr. Fisher on this subject, he said, that this scheme first originated with the Whig party, and he proves his assertion by an extract from the Journals of Congress. He does not mention this either to favor the scheme, or to censure any of those who voted for it or against it,—but to show the inconsistency of parties. Now this Editor does not try to disprove what Mr. Fisher has said, but he drags in *another* Whig vote of 35 in favor of the scheme, which only goes to strengthen Mr. Fisher's assertion—hoping thereby to turn attention from the real question, and pervert the argument.

But let us follow him up, and expose his attempt to deceive. He says—"that it is a well known parliamentary practice for members to vote for questions of *mere enquiry*, without any purpose of voting for the principle suggested in the proposition! Now, if he means any thing by this, it is to say, that Mr. Robertson's motion was for a *mere enquiry!* A Resolution of *enquiry* is always directing a committee to *enquire* whether certain things are so and so, and simply to report the facts;—but a motion to re-commit a bill to a committee with *instructions* to do a certain specific thing, is very different from an enquiry. Mr. Robertson's motion was in these words, "to re-commit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, *with instructions* so to *amend* the same as to dispense with the agency or instrumentality of Banks in the fiscal operations of the Government! What can be more plain! Here was no *enquiry*, but *instructions* to bring in the Sub-Treasury scheme. Of course, all who were for the scheme voted for the motion as the Whigs did, and all who were against it voted against the motion as the Van Buren men did. No man, of candor or of common sense, can look at it in any other light than this, and, yet, this fair-dealing Editor labors to give it a different turn. But this is not all; he not only tries to pervert the argument, but actually falsely quotes the language used by Mr. Fisher, and then comments on it, as if he quoted truly. Let the reader look back to the quotation from the Journal made by Mr. Fisher, and then compare that with the following which this fair-dealing Editor gives as the quotation:—"Mr. Robertson moved to re-commit the bill then under consideration with *instructions* to report the best practical plan of conducting the fiscal concerns of the Government without the aid of monied corporations,"—and after quoting these words, he goes on to say,—"this was not a motion for "instruction so to amend" the bill, as stated by Mr. Fisher, but to "*report*" "*a plan*," or scheme.—Now, I assert, that the Editor of the Watchman has falsely quoted both the Journal and Mr. Fisher. Mr. Robertson's motion was in the very words quoted by Mr. Fisher, and neither Mr. Robertson nor Mr. Fisher, has used the words quoted by Mr. Jones. This is a matter of no consequence so far as the question is concerned, but I make these remarks to show the "perfect spirit of fairness," on which this man has acted, and no doubt will continue to act in order to get his brother-in-law elected if he can.

But while I have this Editor in hand, I will expose another of his little mistakes;—no doubt, they are all mere *mistakes*.

"Mr. Fisher in his Address say,—"I think the great objection to the system is the specie paying feature." Mr. Jones replies to this by saying—"Now, be it remembered, that the Sub-Treasury as proposed by the Administration, and as it passed the Senate, has no such feature in it." Here, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Jones are at points, and one or the other must be convicted of a *mistake*.

The Sub-Treasury Bill that created most debate in the Senate, and most excitement in the country, was the one introduced by Mr. Wright, chairman of the Committee, early in the session of 1838. The 23rd section of this Bill contains the specie feature. Mr. Cambreleng's bill in the other House also contains it: the Bill at the extra session was introduced without it, but by an amendment it was added.

Not only so, but this *feature* has been attacked over and over again in the Watchman, and by all the papers opposed to the scheme. Not only so; the Ashboro' Caucus, in their Address which Mr. Jones is now circulating, brings forward this as the prominent objection to the Bill. "One currency for the people, and another for the Government," is quite a standing expression, and yet this writer tries to quibble so as to weaken what Mr. Fisher has said on this subject, and intimates that this feature is of no importance.

It is truly pitiful to see such uncandid, disingenious, labored nonsense. If it was not to expose the motives of the writer, the subject would not be worth the notice I have given it.

I will now take a short notice of another part of this unfair Editor's comments on what Mr. Fisher says about the Presidential election. He finds great fault because Mr. Fisher says if the election should go to Congress and he be there, he will vote as the people had voted. Now I know that Mr. Jones belongs to the CAUCUS party that does not believe the people capable of judging for themselves, but he ought to recollect that Mr. Fisher never would hold with the CAUCUS party;—he believes that the people are capable of judging for themselves, and he is determined, if elected, to carry out the will and wishes of the people. How can he do this, in case the election goes to the House, except by voting the way the people had voted a few weeks before!

As to what he says about voting the way the District votes, is all merely thrown in to mislead. He must know it is wrong in principle. If the people voted for electors by Districts, then the members of Congress ought to be guided by the vote of the District; but we vote by *general Ticket*, and every man votes for 15 electors. The 15 that get the highest vote are elected, and they all vote for the man for President whom the majority of the people voted for; all the votes are put together, and whoever has a majority of the whole gets the vote of the State. Last Presidential election, Mr. A. Henderson was one of the Van Buren candidates for elector. A majority of the District in which he lived voted against Van Buren, and yet nobody ever expected Mr. Henderson to give his vote contrary to what he did do. If he had done so all parties would have censured him, because it would have been flying in the face of the majority. It may suit Mr. Jones, and other caucus men to disregard the will of the majority in electors, but no good Republican will do it.

Another view is to be taken of this subject still stronger if possible. Whenever the Presidential election devolves on the House of Representatives, then the members of Congress become ELECTORS for the time being, and ought to vote as the electors voted that were chosen by the people;—the vote is taken by STATES,—each State giving only one vote, and surely as each State in Congress gives but one vote, the principles of Republicanism require that that vote should be for the man whom the people of the State had voted for.

Suppose Mr. Clay should really become a Candidate, which he is not yet, for the next President, and North Carolina should give a majority for him, would not Mr. Jones expect every member in Congress from North Carolina to give Mr. Clay the vote of the State! Yes, and if they did not do it, the Watchman would be full of censure, and justly too, against them for a year afterwards. It is a bad rule that does not work both ways. For one, I hope sincerely, the State will go against Martin Van Buren, but no matter how it goes, in my opinion, every honest member of Congress, will try to carry out the will and wishes of the majority.—No man is fit to go to Congress who will go there and set himself up against the will and wishes of a majority of the people; it may do in a CAUCUS, but it never will do in Congress.

I have a few more words to say to this *candid* Editor of the Watchman, but as I have already extended my remarks farther than I expected, I must now postpone them for another week.

NO CAUCUS MAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: For the information of the people of Davie county, will you be so good as to give a place in your paper to the following paragraph from that dirty sheet published in Ashboro' called the "Southern Citizen." It is well known that the CAUCUS which was held in Ashboro', made a bargain with B. Swaim, the publisher of this scandalous paper, to send out every week a certain quantity of extra numbers of his publication filled with abuse and lies against Charles Fisher, they agreeing to pay him an amount of wages for his dirty work. Where this hireling is known, his filth produces no effect. But here is the paragraph that I wish the people of Davie to see:

"We understand a fellow by the name of Wilson, the other day at Mocksville, having exhausted his argument in favor of Mr. Fisher and Locofocoism, drew his knife, and gave Col. Giles W. Pearson two or three of his most effectual stabs. But his knife, like his cause and argument, fell short. He was incapable of doing much damage."

Now, what could be a more bare-faced, false misrepresentation than this. The affair between Mr. Geo. Wilson and "Col. G. W. Pearson," was witnessed by a number of persons and they can all attest that the "Col." was wholly to blame. The facts are these:—he came up to where Mr. Wilson was engaged in conversation with several men, and obtruded himself on the company, Wilson requested him not to talk politics, for said he, "you know we cannot agree." The "Col." persisted however, and after some warm words between them, struck Mr. Wilson with a large stick he had in his hand. Mr. Wilson was at the time whittling a stick with a small knife, and when the "Col" stuck him, he sprang on him and inflicted a blow with the knife; the "Col" fell back, and several persons stepping in between them lost his stick in the retreat, Mr. Wilson seized it up, and made at *him*, but the "Col" called lustily on the bye-standers not to let Wilson "strike him with that big stick," that is—his Wilson. So it ended. The "Col" was wholly to blame for the difficulty, and yet see what the "dirty sheet" says about it. But pray Messrs. Editors, how comes G. W. Pearson to be "Colonel." Nobody in these parts ever heard of his promotion untill we see it announced in the "Southern Citizen." There was at first a good deal of conjecture how he was made "Colonel,"—some supposed that Col. Pluck had given him a commission, some tried to account for it one way and some another, but after all, it turns out that the wonderful Caucus did it. So you see that this body was not only trying to take the election of member of Congress out of the hands of the people, but they have turned in to making "Colonels" too. Before long I suppose we may expect to see some of the other "delegates" that we know of, announced with the rank of "Colonel".

A FREEMAN.

MESSRS. AUSTIN & FISHER: A writer in the last Watchman, over the signature of "One of the People," makes the assertion that the Western Carolinian, while I was its ostensible Editor, was really owned and edited by Mr. Charles Fisher now a candidate for Congress in your District. Intuations of this kind have frequently been made in the same vehicle, and from the same source, as I believe; but this is the first outright charge of the kind I have seen. The assertion is not only *false*, but the autor of it *lies* with wicked and malicious intent. To jure Mr. Fisher's election is the *sole object* of this calumniator. The *only* connection Mr. Fisher *ever* had with the paper while I owned it, was as one of my securities for the purchase money, and I believe the autor of the falsehood in the Watchman knew this to be the fact at the time of writing his piece.

OS. W. HAMPTON.

Catawba Springs, June 1, 1839.

MESSRS. AUSTIN & FISHER: Every week a considerable number of a paper from Ashboro', called the "Southern Citizen," is sent to Davidson County, not to subscribers—for it has few if any here—but "free gratis," to whoever will read. It is reported, and no doubt is true, that the *Caucus* subscribed the money to pay for these papers, and hire Swaim, the publisher, to abuse Mr. Fisher, and print all the lies he can invent or hear of. This Swaim is notoriously worthless fellow, without character or anything else at home. I have just got hold of one of these "free gratis" papers, and find in it, what he calls extract of a letter from Davidson. Now let me assure you I am confident there is no man in Davidson who would write such a letter; it is intended to deceive the pple of Randolph County. I wish you to publish in your paper, in order that the people of Davidson may see what these Caucus characters say about them and what calculations they make on them. This in Swaim says, he has seen Mr. Fisher's Address, and yet he goes on calling him a Sub-Treasury man and the like. No man of honesty would do this. This the extract:

"The following extract of letter from Davidson county, was not intended by the writer for publication. But as it is from a gentleman of undoubted candor, whose vocation leads him to it much among the people, we cannot withhold from our readers the information it contains:

"'I write in much haste, or would give you some knowledge of the state of poles in Davidson. Mr. Fisher will find but few men of his creed—but few Sub-Treasury Whigs at the lot box in the Eastern part of the County.

"'If the people are pleased it. Dr. Henderson, the Eastern part of Davidson (with the exception of a few ultra Van Buren men) will warmly vote for him. * * * * * * Half the City may safely be put down for Henderson.'"

I notice in the same paper aforesaid piece signed "A Farmer of Davidson." There no man in Davidson County that would write such stuff; but there is one in Rowan capable of it, and that one is ———*; it bears his finger marks too plainly to be mistaken. Swaim says he don't know the author, but every body that knows the man and his manners that it is ———

* Our correspondent has, we think, "hit the nail on the head" in his opinion of the writer's name; but not desiring to be personal, we omit, with the admonition to the said "Farmer of Davidson" in Rowan, that he is recognised without much difficulty.—*Ed. Carn.*

It he can't make better efforts than that, I would advise him to stick at home with his own proper signature.

[*Editors' Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, June 22, 1839.

Since writing you on the 15th, we have had but little business; this is always a dull season and peculiarly so at present; but little trade of any kind from the country. No sales of cotton this week that have come under our observation; it is impossible at present to say what the article is worth here with any degree of correctness—an evident decline is, however, certain.

Corn brings readily $1 10 a 1 12 from waggons; bacon 11 a 12, some choice lots from waggons 12½; store prices 13 a 14; oats 55 a 62; lard 11 a 12½;—flour, (of which the supply still continues good,) $5 25, 5 75, a 6 25. The accounts appear to be favorable from all quarters for a *plentiful harvest*

Weather still continues dry and the river low—only the lighter class of boats can come up to this place loaded on the present water. There has been an arrival of two or three of the "Cotton Plant's" lighters during the present week bringing mostly goods for the back country. We have no freight list from them.—There is no change in the prices of groceries since our last. During the last three days the stock of goods and groceries of a house changing business, consisting of dry goods, groceries, iron, nails, &c., have been sold at auction.

No variation in exchange from our last.

Methodism.—It is estimated that between three and four thousand members have been added to the Methodist Church in Indianna within six months. The revivals have been very extensive, and are still progressing. At Rushville 120 joined the church in a single week.

A Fratricide.—A few days since, two brothers in Lincoln county, Mo. of the name of Plummer, got excited in a family quarrel, and in an unguarded moment, one of them struck the other dead with a pitchfork. Both of them had wives, who were spectators of this bloody tradegy—*U. S. Gaz.*

Gen. MACOMB's treaty with the Seminales does not work peacefully. The Indians must have made a mental reservation, excepting the occasional use of Tomahawk and Scalping Knife. General Macomb is too fat and good-natured and polite to deal with savages.—*Charleston Mercury.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this Town, on the 20th instant, by Dr. Isaac Burns, Esq., Mr. ALLEN CRUSE to Miss LYDIA MOWRY.

LATER STILL.

O. B. & O. K. WHEELER,

ARE just receiving and opening a fresh supply of *Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Spirits, Tobacco, &c.*, which, added to their former stock on hand, make their assortment complete.

They now have it in their power to supply all orders from Physicians, Merchants, Painters, &c., throughout the surrounding country, as low as any other establishment in the State.

Salisbury, June 7, 1839. tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

20 doz. German Grass Scythes,
35 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
100 kegs White Lead,
250 bars Tire Iron, 1¼ 1½ and 1¾ inches wide.
200 bottles Snuff.
6 pieces Hot Anchor Bolting Cloths.
2,000 lbs. bar Lead.
500 lbs. Loaf Sugar.
50 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass.

ALSO, IN STORE.

75 bags Coffee, 22 hhds. Sugar,
24 hhds. Molasses, 30 sacks Salt,
6 casks Rice, by J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, May 31, 1839.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74—tf

Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to *farming*. It has on it a an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for *Gold*, is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very *rich ore* extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. H. HEATH.

Feb. 21, 1839. tf

Spring Fashions.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS, the

Spring Fashions for 1839,

by the Subscriber, who is prepared to cut and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths, comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand.

HALL & JOHNSON,

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE public are informed that the above Establishment will be kept open this Season, for the accommodation of invalids and all who may desire a pleasant Summer retreat. Ample preparations have been made, and renewed exertions will be given to render full satisfaction. *Terms of Boarding—very cheap.*

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him the last Season, the Subscriber solicits a further trial of his Establishment. J. W. HAMPTON.

Catawba Springs, Lincoln co., N. C., May 31, 1839. tf

☞ The Fayetteville Observer, and the South Carolinian, will publish the above to the amount of $3, each, and send their accounts to the Post-Master, Catawba Springs, for payment. J. W. H.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Stirewalt's Mill, in Cabarrus, a new and fresh supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

The following articles are among the latest arrivals:

1 700 lbs. of Sugar,
1,600 do. Coffee,
3 hhds. Molasses,
50 bushels Salt,

Wines, Cognac Brandy, Dye Stuffs, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on Time. JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

May 1st, 1839. 29:1y

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS,

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. R. M. Bouchelle, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

(Having located himself in Salisbury,)

RESPECTFULLY offers his services in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of the Village, and the surrounding country. He hopes from his experience and untiring attention to the duties of his profession, to be able to render general satisfaction. His office is at Maj. Wm. D. Crawford's Hotel, where he may be found at all times, when not absent on professional duties.

May 17, 1839. tf

Look at This.

SUMMER will be coming before long, and your houses are not yet painted; paints and oil are cheap, and labor costs almost nothing. I thank the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed on me, and by a strict attention to business, hope to merit a continuance of the same.

I will say to all who desire to have painting done, and may call on me, that it shall be executed in the most improved style, and that no pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction.

Any one wishing to have painting done, will always find me in Salisbury, unless necessarily absent on business. H. H. RAINEY.

N. B. All orders from a distance, directed to me in Salisbury will be punctually attended to.

January 24, 1839. tf

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

One hundred dollars Reward.

RANAWAY or Stolen from the Subscriber, about 18 months past, a mulatto girl, about eighteen years of age. Her name is Virginia, and was bought near Charlottsville, Va. She may be known by her feet, having lost her toes by frost.

Any person who may take up said girl and lodge her in some jail so that I get her again, shall have fifty dollars reward; and if brought to me, shall be entitled to the above reward of one hundred dollars. If she was stolen and circumstances go to establish the fact against any white man, and he or they be convicted of the same, I will reward the discoverer and informer, two hundred dollars. JNO. S. RICE.

Carmell Hill, Chester dis., S. C., June 7, 1839. 4t

*** The Charlottsville Advertiser, will please insert the above once a week for four weeks, and forward the account to the Subscriber at Carmell Hill, P. O., Chester district, S. Carolina. Any information by a line to the Subscriber, will be thankfully received and handsomely rewarded. J. S. R.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

Wanted, Immediately,

ONE or two good workmen to make about 500 Dagon Ploughs, for which a liberal price will be given by the Subscriber, living four miles East of Salisbury.

N. B. A man with a family can be accommodate with a house, &c., if necessary.

DAVID WISE.

Apply at the Office of the Western Carolinian, or to the Subscriber.

June 7, 1839.

POETIC RECESS.

THE STORM.

And pauses to gather its fearful breath,
And lifts up its voice like the angel of death—
And the billows leap up when the summons they hear,
And the ship flies away as if winged with fear;
And the uncouth creatures that dwell in the deep,
Start up at the sound from their floating sleep,
And career through the water, like clouds through the night,
To share in the tumult their joy and delight.
And when the moon rises, the ship is no more,
Its joys and its sorrows are vanished and o'er,
And the fierce storm that slew it has faded away,
Like the dark dream that flies from the light of the day.

LANDON.

VARIETY.

A Distinguished Cook.—The following anecdote of Prince Talleyrand is from the Quotidienni: In 1792, when the celebrated diplomatist, then a secret agent from some parties in France, was compelled to quit London within 24 hours, he embarked on board a Danish vessel, which was to convey him to the U. States. At sea the vessel met with an English frigate, which made a signal to her to lie to and sent an officer in a boat to inspect her, the principle of England in time of war being that a neutral flag protects neither persons nor goods of a hostile power. Talleyrand, who had an insupperable dislike to the idea of being taken back to England, implored the Danish captain not to declare him, and the officer could devise no other expedient than to pass him off as the ships cook. After some wryfaces, Talleyrand consented to the captain's proposal, and with very ill grace assumed the cotton cap, kitchen apron, carving knife, and other appendages, in keeping with his new office. When the English officer boarded the vessel, and demanded in the usual terms if there were any French passengers on board, the captain replied boldly that there was only one poor devil of a limping French cook, who being immediately called up for inspection, Talleyrand made his appearance, saucepan in hand, and with such a piteous countenance, that the English officer laughed heartily and consented not to make a capture of him. M. Wartersdorf, the Danish Ambassador under Bonaparte, is said to have been acquainted with this anecdote, and to have invariably brought it on the tapis whenever he felt a grudge against the ex-bishop of Autun.

Yankee Perseverance.—The following little anecdote, which we cut from the Boston Post, would have done honor to Sam Slick, had he been the subject of it:

An itinerant map seller went into a merchant's counting room near our office the other day and asked the occupant if he wished to purchase a map. "No," was the tart reply. "Will you look at one?" "No," I have more of my own now than I have time to examine." "Will you allow me to look at your's, then?" "Yes, there they hang." "Well, while I am looking at your's I'll just unroll mine—that you know wont hurt any body." So the map vender displayed several of his best at full length upon the counter, and then quietly commenced looking at the merchant's which hung against the wall. After making a few observations about some curious water falls, caves, &c., at places which he traced out upon the map before him, he managed to engage the merchant's attention, and at last referred to his own map, lying on the counter, for a more perfect illustration of his description, and finally so much interested the auditor that he bought three different maps, at six dollars each, of the pedlar, and very politely asked him to call again when he got out a new edition.

Anecdote.—Some years ago, and old gentleman of the name of Pope, a magistrate of the country, and another gentleman were candidates for the office of County Court Clerk in one of the counties of Eastern Virginia. The votes being equally divided, it was proposed by the opposing candidate, with the acquiesence of the whole Bench that Mr. Pope should himself vote, (all confidently expecting that motives of delicacy would restrain him from voting for himself.) The old gentleman stroked his chin, hemmed several times, and squaring himself in his chair, sung out, "I'd rather not vote, but as you insist on it, I vote for old Pope—*he's the fittenest man.*

A Fool's Advice.—When Leopold, Duke of Austria, was about to invade Switzerland, he held a council of his nobles, at which the court-jester was present. After matters had been arranged for the march of the army, the Duke asked the jester what he thought of their deliberations:—"Just what I thought of the mouse we caught last night; every one told you how to get into the trap, but no one said a word about getting out."

Pun Pedagogical.—In an Irish story in Bentley's Miscellany, a murdered schoolmaster is said to have been found dead in the road, with his head full of *fractions*.

"All in jommethry" said Larry. "And there was talk of shoeaside."

"The horse shoe?" asked Oonah.

"No alanna" said Lary, "shoe-aside is Latin for cutting your throat."

"But he didn't cut his throat," said the widow.

"Sure its all one" said Larry, whether he did it with a razhir on his throat, or a hammer on his head. It's shoe-aside all the same."

"But there was no hammer found."

"No—but he might have hid the hammer after he did it, to throw off the disgrace of the shoe-aside."

"But wasn't there any life in him when found?"

"Not a taste. The crowners sot on him, and he never said a word again it, and if alive he would."

"And did'nt they find any thing at all?"

"Nothing but the vardick."

"And was that what killed him?"

"No my dear, 'twas the crack on the head; but the vardick was, 'twas done, and somebody done it, and they were blackguards who ever they were, and unknown."

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscribers take this method to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute any kind of work in their line, with neatness, and on short notice, at Brian's Mill, on South-Yadkin, near Renshaw's Ford.

J. COOK, J. BRIAN, & CO.

Rowan Co., June 14, 1839. 3t

Notice.

THE IREDELL COUNTY *Temperance Society* will hold their annual meeting at Tabor Church, on the first Wednesday in August next. By order of the Society.

MILTON CAMPBELL, Sec.

June 7, 1839. tm

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A CONTRAST.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I discovered the precious object I was in search of—*health.* Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367, Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they have obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and *solely vegetable*, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers.—This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by these means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the [illegible] takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the digestive secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through which the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills, for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain a very remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He, however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

Directions For Use.—The Proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease.—The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table-spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea-spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females: and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results.—For farther particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of Mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douloureux, &c.—All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a table-spoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

☞ The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. *Cress & Boger*, of this Town, who are agents for the same.

Salisbury, March 28, 1839. 6m

Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic,* or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, May 24th, 1839. tf

NEW JEWELRY, &c.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Hill-Stones, Window and *Door-sills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones*, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing have work done in the above line, will do well call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1839 tf

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the tashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting.

Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.

A Barber Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE BARBER, who can come well recommended, (none other need apply,) can have constant employ at the SALISBURY HOTEL.

Salisbury, April, 1839. tf

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be *unparalleled* in the history of Lotteries. *Prizes* to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the value and Number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of *warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold*, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially, to the *six hundred prize holders.*

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend *early application* being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000 !!! $500,000 !!!
$25,000 !!

6 Prizes of - - $20,000 !!
2 Prizes of - - $15,000 !!
3 Prizes of - - $10,000 !!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS,

The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in

This or any other Country.

Tickets only $20

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Mangers.
SYLVESTER & Co., 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.

No combination Numbers!!!

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1. upwards, in succession.

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize—The Arcade, 286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about $37,000 pr. annum, and valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel, 162 ft. on Common str. 146 ft. 6 in. on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—valued at	500,00
1 Prize—Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 16, 24 ft. 7 in. front on the Natchez str.—Rented at $1,200—valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 18, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, No. 23, North-east corner of Basin and Custom-house str. 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 ft. on Franklin str. by 127 ft. deep in Custom-house str.—Rented at $1,500—valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basin, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10½ in. deep in front of Custom-house street—Rented at $1,500—valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, No. 330, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 127ft. 11in. deep—Rented at $1,000, valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock—$100 each,	25,000
1 " 200 ditto, Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 " 150 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders,—100 each,	15,000
1 " 100 ditto, City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 " 100 ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	10,000
1 " 100 ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	10,000
1 " 50 ditto, Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 " 50 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	5,000
1 " 25 ditto, Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 " 25 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	2,500
1 " 15 ditto, Mechanic's & Traders', $100 each,	1,500
1 " 15 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,	1,500
20 " each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 " each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 " each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 " each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 " each 1 share of $100, of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20:::No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previous to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prize will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

June 7, 1839. 6—m

New Foundry.

I HAVE lately completed and put in operation a large Iron *foundry* at my mill on the South-Yadkin river (formerly Pearsons) in Davie county; where we are prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as—the running works of cotton or woollen factories, cotton gins, grist and saw mills, thrashing machines, wind mills, plumer blocks, gudgeons, iron shafts, pullies, drums, driving wheels, and, in short, every thing else that is usually made at iron foundries. We are also prepared for *Turning* shafts, &c.; and for finishing and fitting up all kinds of machinery in this line of business.

I have employed JACOB WAYNESBURG, formerly of Baltimore, a very skilful Machinist, to superintend and manage my establishment. Mr. Waynesburg has worked all his life in establishments of this kind, and is distinguished for his skill as a Machinist, and Mill-Wright. He will also make calculations for water-wheels, mill-gearing, &c.; and when the machinery is obtained from us, he will attend to putting it up. Our prices are those of similar establishments at the North.

☞ Orders addressed either to Jacob Waynesburg or myself, at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, May 24, 1839. tf

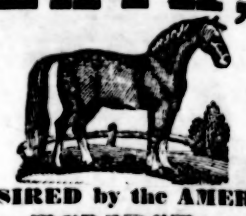
Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

A QUANTITY of the above valuable Medicine on hand, and for sale at the Post-Office at County Line, Davie County, N. C.,

By JOHN LUNN, Agent

32-6m.

LATH,



GRANSIRED by the AMERICAN

ECLIPSE,

The Champion of America,—Winner

OF THE GREAT MATCH RACE,

The North against the South,

$20,000 ASIDE.

THE thorough-bred horse, LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his first Season at Salisbury and Concord, (dividing his time equally,) commencing on the 15th March, and terminating on the 15th of July.

TERMS.—$20, if paid within the season, otherwise $25 will be charged; $30 to insure, the money to be paid so soon as it is ascertained the Mare is in foal, or the *property changes owners*, and 50 cents to the Groom.

Mares sent from a distance, will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day. A good lot will be furnished those that wish it, gratis; but, in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes.

R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, April 25, 1839. tf

PEDIGREE:

I CERTIFY, that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam, Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grandam, Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Colonel Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford, out of the imported mare Anvillina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hapheston, out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hapheston was got by the imported Buzzard, out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.

LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inches high, with good bone and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit.—Two weeks afterwards, he won the Jockey-Club purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clod-Hopper for the Jockey-Club purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the Jockey-Club purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella, at 3 beats, losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judge's stand, and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Rose, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood, he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good.—His colour, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.

Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his Certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood—not to be surpassed by any horse imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise Lath, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock, both sire, grandsire, dam, and grandam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grandsire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, $20,000 aside, in 7 min. and 37 sec.; which he won with considerable eclat, and which gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North; his dam, was sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grandam of Lath, Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as very rarely occurs in this section of country.

R. W. L.

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Wm. Brown, late of Arkansas, dec'd., in January Term for 1839,—requests all those having accounts against said Estate to present them in due time for payment, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and all those indebted to said Estate, will please call and settle the same as the law directs. GEORGE KLUTTS, Adm'r.

Concord, May 24, 1839. 6t

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. M. PRICE,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS
AND
Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

Col. Wm. F. Kelly and Thos. Foster, in the vicinity of Mocksville, have recently tried the improved Spindle, and are *highly* pleased with it.

L. M. GILBERT.

February 7, 1839. tf